

The Washington Times

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FRANK A. MUNSEY

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1905.

The Mikasa.

The Mikasa, one of the great ships of the world, has been destroyed; and with her, six hundred of the finest fighting men the world has ever seen. This calamity is a loss not only to Japan, but to humanity at large.

The world, which has applauded the magnificent bravery and splendid seamanship of the Japanese, condole with them in this disaster.

Unheeded Lessons.

Washington has, within the last few years, had some rather severe lessons in the dangers of overconfidence in business matters. Not to go too far back, within the past year the broad philanthropies have been torn from one of our most prominent, most respected, most trusted business men; the disclosure has been a shock to all of us—to some it meant financial ruin.

But have we learned the lesson of that stupendous failure? Have we the courage today to demand full information of those with whom we deal? Have our business men and trustees the manliness not only to invite investigation by those entitled to know their methods, but to go beyond words and actually make full and fair reports of their dealings?

The insurance investigation in New York makes plain the fact that large sums of trust money are there put into blind pools by fiduciary officers and no questions asked, because, forsooth, the asker of questions thereby makes himself unpopular!

When we went to school lessons that were forgotten or unheeded had to be learned over again. Isn't it about time that our honest business men lead the reform by establishing the practice of making full disclosure to those who trust them?

Editorials.

This paper has received a request from a bright young man for "information concerning the style most desirable in an editorial writer," and "what course of reading should be pursued preparatory to entering journalism as a profession?" He adds a little of what Sam Slick used to call "sort sawder," and concludes as follows:

What I need most is practical advice. Unfortunately I am not acquainted with any professional journalist.

The compliment implied by our correspondent is gratefully received and we will endeavor to show appreciation by answering him as best we can.

To begin with, "professional journalist" is a byword and a matter of scorn in the newspaper world, and we advise our young friend to call the police if he ever meets one. Every-day newspaper men, reporters, and editors, however, are comparatively harmless individuals and not over-difficult to approach. Practical advice is truly what our correspondent needs, and that he can get only by going to work in some office where they will permit him to improve his style by copying the marriage licenses and noting the weather reports from day to day. By the time he can put as much fire into a story of a dog run over by a brewery wagon as Anthony put into his funeral oration it will be in order for the city editor to cast his cold eye upon him and pass him on to the editorial writers' room.

Possibly editorial writers have been built to order; there may even be some such now grinding out polished hardwood columns of Colonial, space-filling design. We have long suspected the possibility of such a thing, but personally we know nothing of the matter and cannot even guess what course of reading was followed to that end.

Our observation is that every man is an editorial writer. The South Sea Islander who comments to his family on the failure of the coconut crop and the extraordinary run of missionaries, deducing therefrom the kindness of his god in increasing the meat supply just when vegetarianism becomes impossible, is unconsciously an editorial writer of a very respected sort. Then there is the very careful and precise person who is so dreadfully afraid of making a mistake that he never makes a positive statement of any kind—even our young friend must have met that type of man; he is highly regarded and in great demand among the very staid and over-respectable papers. His editorials may be recognized by the free use of the words "however," "nevertheless," "notwithstanding," "to resume," etc.

We would like to give our young friend more help, but must content ourselves with adding that the main things in newspaper work are the main things of life—clear thinking and sufficient familiarity with language to let others know just what

you are thinking about. If he will add to these high morality, broad training, and acute observation he may rival Joseph Addison as an editorial writer.

Undoubtedly our correspondent has high aspirations; if he has the patience to do hard work, if he can stand the truth when the glamour that youth throws over the world has passed away, he may, like Addison and Hay, become more than an editorial writer.

We cannot close without quoting from Addison's paper concerning short writings, or editorials, as contrasted with larger works. In the 12th issue of the Spectator he says:

A man who publishes his works in a volume, has an infinite advantage over one who communicates his writings to the world in loose tracts and single pieces. We do not expect to meet with any thing in a bulky volume, till after some heavy preamble, and several words of course, to prepare the reader for what follows; but, in a tract, we are established as a kind of rule that a man ought to be dull sometimes; as the most severe reader makes allowances for many rests and nodding places in a voluminous writer. This gave occasion to the famous Greek proverb which I have chosen for my motto. That a great book is a great evil.

On the contrary, those who publish their thoughts in distinct sheets, and as it were by piece-meal, have none of these advantages. We must immediately fall into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner, or our papers are thrown by as dull and insipid; our matter must lie close together, and either be wholly new in itself, or in the turn it receives from our expressions. Were the books of our best authors thus to be related to the public, and every page submitted to the taste of forty or fifty thousand readers, I am afraid we should complain of many flat expressions, trivial observations, beaten topics, and common thoughts, which go off very well in the lump. At the same time, notwithstanding some papers may be made up of broken hints and irregular sketches, it is often expected that every sheet should be a kind of treatise, and make out in thought what it wants in bulk; that a point of humor should be worked up in all its parts; and a subject touched upon in its most essential articles, without the repetitions and enlargements that are indulged to longer labours. The ordinary writers of morality prescribe to their readers after the Galenic way; their medicines are made up in large quantities. An essay writer must practice in the chemical method, and give off very little draught in a few drops. Were all books reduced thus to their quintessence, many a bulky author would make his appearance in a penny paper; there would be scarce such a thing in nature as a folio; the works of an author would be contained on a few shelves; not to mention millions of volumes that would be utterly annihilated.

Baron and Baroness Van Tuyl were hosts for a dinner party at Newport last evening. The diplomats are, most of them, preparing to leave Newport, and the event of last evening will close the brilliant season of the Van Tuyls, who have so ably represented the Netherlands in the society of this country. They leave Newport Friday and will visit Holland before coming to Washington.

Viscount de Chambrun, who has been one of the most popular men of the resort this summer, has closed his season and reached Washington today. He will make his home at Stoneleigh Court for the present.

Mrs. Sophia Curtis Hoffman, eighty-four years old, a founder of Sorosis and of the Chapin Home for the Aged, in New York, and whose philanthropy in the early seventies made such a figure as Helen Gould is to day, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Katharine Morse, of New Rochelle. Possessed of a princely fortune, she died comparatively poor. It was her money that made it possible for Emma Abbott the great singer, to have her voice trained by the European masters.

Mrs. Benjamin Butterworth and Dr. and Mrs. S. O. Richey are spending September in Atlantic City.

Miss Myrtle Gibson and William P. Thon were married last evening at the home of the bride's mother, 804 East Capitol street, in the presence of friends of the young people. The Rev. E. B. Bagby, of the Ninth Street Christian Church, officiated. Bride and groom were attended by Miss Viola Gibson and George L. Thon, sister and brother, respectively, of the bride and groom.

Mr. Thom is an expert draftsman at the navy yard, and like the bride has a large number of friends in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Thom will make their future home at 18 Ninth street southeast.

W. A. Thomas and Miss Florence Elliott, both of Petersburg, Va., were married in this city last evening, in the presence of a large party of friends who accompanied them to the Capital. The Rev. E. B. Bagby officiated.

General Lord and Lady Chylesmore ended a month's stay in America yesterday afternoon and sailed for England on the Kaiser Wilhelm. Before departure they took luncheon at Sherman's with Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Francis Ormond French. Mrs. Sydney Smith was likewise of the party.

Justice and Mrs. Brown are at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.

J. Augustus Taylor has gone to Atlantic City for a short outing.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church was the scene yesterday afternoon of one of this autumn's prettiest weddings, when the Rev. Enoch Thompson married Miss Gertrude Thompson Brown, daughter of Mrs. Richard L. Brown, of Philadelphia, and Ethelbert Benjamin Frey, of this city.

The bride's gown was white silk cologne over white taffeta, with a yoke of rare lace. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Her sister, Miss Sarah E. Brown, of Philadelphia, was maid of honor. She wore a gray hand-made gown of mousseline, trimmed in Valenciennes lace, and carried a bouquet of bridesmaid roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Lulu Frey, a sister of the groom, and Miss Annie Goodacre, were gownned like the maid of honor, and also carried pink roses. Edward Crane was the best man, and the ushers were George A. Mueller, Jr., Abram G. Frey, Jr., and John A. Frey.

A reception for the families of the bride and groom and their relatives was held after the ceremony in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Squires, uncle and aunt of the bride.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Frey left for their wedding trip. They will be at home on Wednesdays during November at 516 Fourth street northeast.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Peoples, Mrs. John E. Squires, Mrs. O. G. Hull, Miss Maud Hull, Miss Helen Squires, Samuel S. Shroyok, Jr., Miss Minnie Heineman, all of Philadelphia; the Rev. Charles Hunt and wife, of Reading, Pa.; and Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Frey, of Marietta, Pa.

Miss Rose Well, of Baltimore, who has been visiting her cousins, the Misses Well, of this city, has returned to her home.

Misses Hennie and Birdie Wolf have returned from a Northern trip, when they traveled through New York, Niagara, and Quebec, and spent a couple weeks in Boston.

Mrs. A. E. Hendley is in Atlantic City for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Herman have moved into their new home, 249 Eighteenth street, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herman have also moved into their home, 241 Eighteenth street.

Charles Paderlicht, of Baltimore, spent last week in this city.

Miss Winnie Stern after a month's trip to Atlantic City and New York, has returned to her home on Eighth street.

Rudolph B. Behrend has returned to Washington after a week's stay at Judge Elton Behrend's home, Seat Pleasant, Prince George county, Md.

Miss Gladys O'Donnell and Mrs. Robert Hineley are among the Washington people registered in Paris today.

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IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY

ROOSEVELTS WILL
HASTEN SEASON

Their Early Return of Interest to Society.

ANTE-OFFICIAL AFFAIRS

President's Wife Expected to Entertain Before the Beginning of Actual Social Season.

President Roosevelt's announcement that he would return to Washington September 30 will have the effect of bringing society people back to Washington sooner than would otherwise be the case, for it is said that Mrs. Roosevelt, having become convinced of the futility of spring weather at the Capital, will devote some of her time before the real official season opens to receiving and entertaining friends at small teas, or perhaps musicales.

Society was rained out at Newport yesterday, and both the dog show and flower show, which were held at the Casino, had but few visitors. The elements seem set against Newport's shows this year, for it will be remembered that the horse show opened there last week in a drenching rain.

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MISS SPIGHT,
Daughter of Representative and Mrs. Thomas Spight, of Mississippi, Who Will
Figure Prominently in Society This Winter.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR
IS HELD TO HIS POST

Critical Condition of Countrymen in Yellow Fever District Compels His Remaining in Washington—Will Join the Baroness Soon.

Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, is the only diplomat with this rank now in Washington, having been called here and kept here for the past three weeks by the critical conditions surrounding his countrymen in the yellow fever districts of New Orleans. He has as company at the embassy Signor Centaro and Prof. Antonio Ravallio, commercial delegate. They spend their spare time in driving about the city and in entertaining the Italian tourists who chance to pass through the city.

Baron Mayor des Planches will join the baroness in Europe, where she went in July, leaving this country in November. He will return with the baroness in January. This will open up the home of the diplomatic dean for the social season, and society surely never had a more brilliant leader.

Lieut. Carlo Pilster, naval attaché; Signor Montagna, Signor Borghetti, and Count Nani, all attaches of the Italian embassy, are still at Manchester, where summer headquarters were established early in the season.

Leo Vogel, the Swiss minister who went abroad early in August, will return to Washington next month. A deputy, the charge d'affaires of the legation, will return in about ten days and will make his winter home at the Highlands.

Mrs. Roosevelt, with Miss Ethel and her son, Kermit, arrived in New York on the Spitzbergen for a few days' shopping. They witnessed the performance at the Hippodrome Monday night, accompanied by friends.

Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. Louis A. Bell, who called for Easter week, of July, are now in Paris and expect to return to Washington very soon.

Miss Sue Peterson has returned to Washington after spending the summer at Virginia Beach.

Miss Holmes Paulding, of this city, is spending the week with Commander and Mrs. Charles Laird, at the navy yard in Norfolk, Va.

Zitus Ulkey, who has been spending some time at Virginia Beach, has returned to Washington.

Col. John S. Loud and Miss Dollie Loud have returned to this city after spending some days in Atlantic City.

Miss Olive Butler Morrison, whose marriage to Ernest Ottumrell, of Waud, of London, will take place September 25 at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, has as her guests Miss Beatrice Gibson, of Boston; Miss Mary Merritt Crawford, of New York; and Miss Louise Powelson, of New York, all college friends of Miss Morrison, who graduated a few years ago from Cornell.

Mr. Waud is also a graduate of Cornell, and though he is an Englishman he makes New York his home.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. De Mott, whose marriage took place last Saturday, are registered at the Chalfonte, Atlantic City.

Mrs. Thomas C. Bourne has returned to the city from a summer sojourn at the Roycroft Inn, East Aurora, Lake Erie, N. Y., and an extended trip through Canada.

The following Washingtonians are registered in New York today:

J. M. Hanford, G. C. Hazleton, J. K. Heyler, H. H. Hineley, A. W. Lucker, H. D. Merrick, E. V. Murphy, E. Poole, J. L. Preston, J. D. Prince, S. R. Radford, H. E. Richardson, J. Ritchie, E. Taylor, G. Todd, W. S. Bowen, M. E. Danforth, G. C. Flenner, C. E. Frazier, F. Gates, C. Johnson, J. C. Shoeny, G. F. Timms, W. W. Traugh, J. S. Williams, W. G. Wilmarth, C. H. Poor, C. J. Rockwood, O. C. Reynolds, H. S. Sullivan, C. Sullivan, C. Williams, H. S. Weyl.

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Navies Will Dominate
Warfare of the Future

An Authority on Naval Matters Shows How Well the United States Is Situated as Compared to Other Nations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—That the peace of Portsmouth has accentuated the position of the United States as a world power cannot be gainsaid. It is equally certain that in the future wars the navy is to play the same dominant power it did in the Russo-Japanese war. Hence, a copyrighted article by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P., a recognized authority on naval matters in the current number of the Independent, to be published tomorrow and of which The Washington Times has secured advance proofs, on the growth of navies, is timely and interesting. He says:

"The question of the maintenance of great navies has become a serious one within the last few years, quite as serious as the growth of vast standing armies had become in 1880. The rivalry of the chief European states in appropriating to themselves territories beyond the seas which could be held only by a navy, coupled with the immense development of trans-marine commerce, has made fleets fully as important as armies.

Naval Expenditure.

"There is no better way of marking the change that has come upon the navies of the world than by recalling the figures of naval expenditure. In 1880 Great Britain spent on her navy ten and a half millions. In 1890 the sum had risen to seventeen millions. In 1905 it was about forty million pounds (reckoning all forms of charge for naval defense). This is the greatest increase. But let us take some other countries. In 1890 France expended on her navy about eight millions; in 1905, twelve millions.

"In 1890 Germany spent £3,400,000; in 1905, over £10,000,000. In 1890 Russia spent \$2,500,000; in 1905, over \$12,000,000. Finally, the United States, which in 1890 spent \$2,600,000, spent in 1905 nearly \$17,000,000.

"What are the results which may be supposed to urge the powers whose rising expenditure has been referred to, to think that their interests require such vast additions to their naval strength?

"The considerations which move Italy are obvious. She is more exposed to attack by sea than is any other great country on the European continent, having an exceptionally long coast line and two great islands.

Germany and France.

"Anxiety is from time to time felt as to the relations between Germany and France. Two powers so placed are under a temptation to go on building ships against one another. But where two states are continuous by land the issue of a struggle between them is not likely to be determined at sea. Inferiority at sea inflicts much inconvenience on the country which maintains the weaker fleet, yet it is not a decisive factor.

"As respects England, neither Germany nor France appears to contemplate the prodigious expenditure that would be needed to bring the fleet of either up to a level with the British, nor is there any probability that these

two countries would unite against England. Let it be observed in passing that the idea of a rupture between Germany and England, an idea dwelt upon by foolish hot-heads in both countries, appears absurd to any one who credits the statement of the public opinion of these countries with common sense.

"What could either England or Germany gain by a war? Of Russia nothing need be said. Her navy has for the present vanished. Her future naval policy, with revolution seething all over the empire, is outside the sphere of prediction, one might almost say of conjecture.

"Great Britain, far ahead of all other countries in the sums she devotes to her navy, has no doubt far stronger reasons than any other for imposing on herself a burden which is now four times as heavy as it was in 1880. She has immense territories beyond the seas which she must defend. She maintains a comparatively small home army, and must, therefore, trust for her defense against invasion to her fleet. She is bound to protect her self-governing colonies, none of which (except Australia) is a very small extent) maintain vessels of war. She has an immense mercantile marine. She depends for her food supply on imports brought for the most part from a great distance. In these facts there is ample justification for the maintenance of a navy strong enough to prevent any invasion and to protect her commerce, so far as it is possible for fleets to protect merchant vessels trading all over the world.

United States Is Safe.

"The United States occupies the whole width of a continent, has an abundance of food at home, possesses a comparatively small mercantile marine. The United States does not need a navy as a defense against invasion, for no invasion could hope to succeed. America is practically unassailable.

"If her country were able to blockade her coasts, she would doubtless suffer by the temporary interruption of commerce. But her home market is far more important than her foreign market, and she has at home almost everything that she needs.

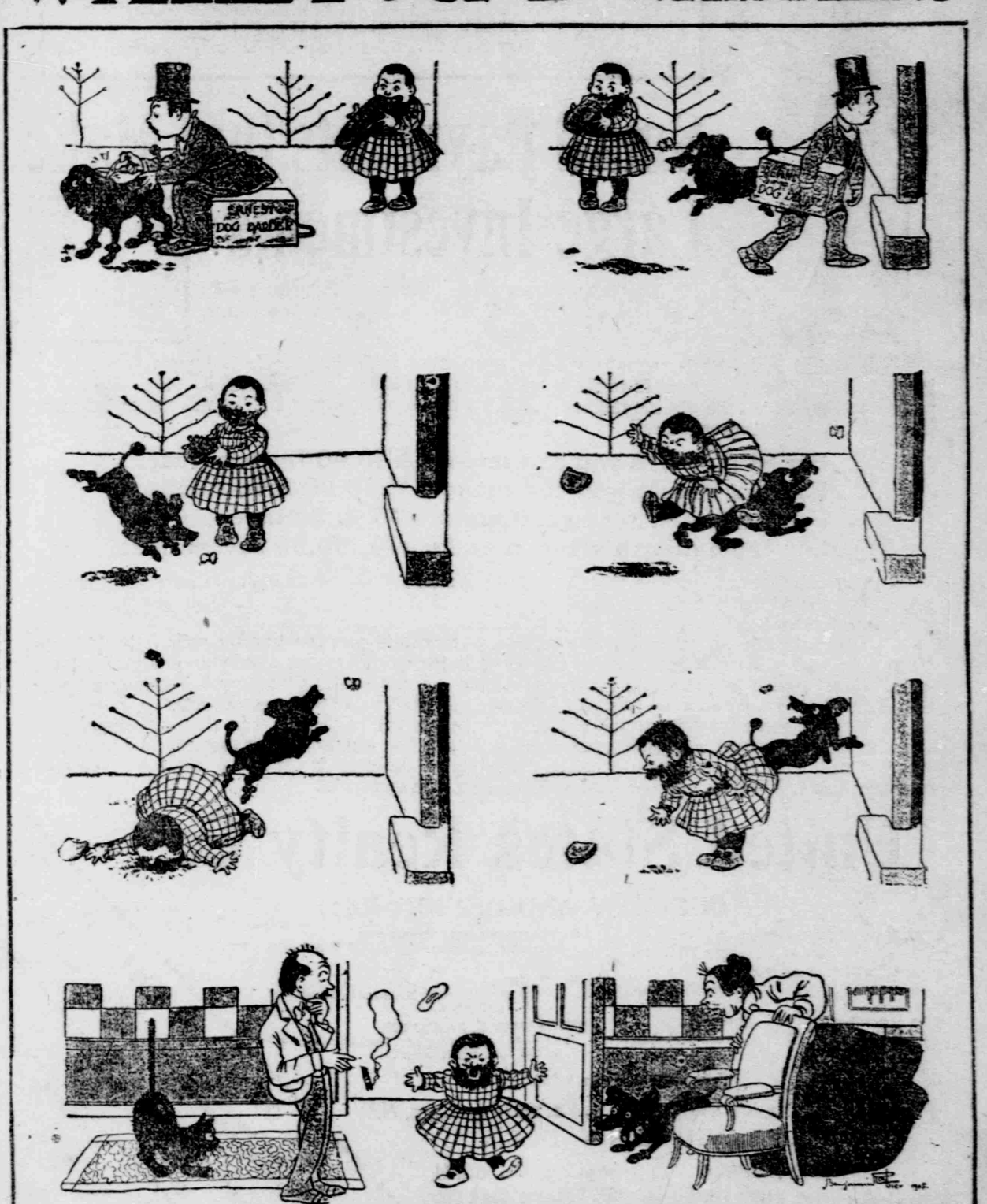
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"Does America need a gigantic navy?"

HOW
WILLIE FOUND HIS
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FROM LE MONDE ILLUSTRE